



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

INDO-CHINA

Truce Ends 7½-Year War Reds Get Half of Viet Nam

Armistice agreements halting the 7½-year war for Indo-China were signed in the Palais des Nations in Geneva early July 21.

The settlement cut Viet Nam in 2, roughly along the 17th Parallel, with the northern part going to Ho Chi Minh's Communist-led Viet Minh rebels and the southern part held by the French-backed Govt. of Viet Nam Chief-of-State Bao Dai.¹

The effective date & texts of the armistice were not announced. But orders for cease-fire observance were sent to military commanders in Indo-China July 21. It was reported that they would take effect over a period of days with hard-to-contact guerrillas getting the orders last.

The actual truce signing took place hours after French Premier Pierre Mendès-France's self-imposed July 20 deadline. But the agreements were worked out within the limit.²

U.S. Held Aloof

The truce agreements were drafted largely by Mendès-France, Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov & British Forgn. Secy. Anthony Eden. Lesser roles were played by Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, Viet Minh Actg. Forgn. Min. Pham Van Dong, Viet Namese Forgn. Min. Dr. Tran Van Do & Cambodian Forgn. Min. Tep Phan.³

U.S. State Undersecy. Walter Be-dell Smith, who arrived in Geneva July 17 to take charge of the U.S. delegation,⁴ avoided participation in drafting the agreements. But he declared at a closed meeting of the 9-nation conference July 18 that if a settlement the U.S. could "respect" were reached, the U.S. would announce that it would use no threat or force to end the agreements and would show "grave concern" at any revival of aggression to violate them.

Molotov & Chou demanded July 20 that all nations at the conference sign & guarantee the conference's agreements. Smith refused for the U.S., and the demands were dropped.⁵

Truce Terms Listed

Among terms of the agreements (according to unofficial reports):

- The French were to evacuate the North Viet Namese Red River delta strongholds of Hanoi with 80 days & Haiphong within 10 months.⁶

- Communist forces in southern Viet Nam were to be withdrawn to "concentration areas" from which they were to be evacuated to the north with 10 months.

- Elections for a unified Govt. were to be held throughout all Viet Nam within 2 years. (This was a concession won by Mendès-France from the Reds, who wanted elections by 1955.)

- Communist forces in Laos were to be concentrated in 2 Laotian provinces (tentatively identified as Samneua & Phongxaly) on North Viet Nam's border.

- The Reds were to respect the territorial & political integrity of Cambodia & the rest of Laos.

- Cambodia & Laos were to be demilitarized (presumably to bar U.S. aid in building them up militarily) and were to retain only forces needed for self-defense. But the French were to maintain military units at Seno & at a 2d (unnamed) Laotian base and were to continue training Laotian troops.

- War prisoners & captured civilians were to be exchanged within 30 days.

- Civilians were to be allowed to move voluntarily from Communist to non-Red areas or vice versa.⁷

- The 3 agreements (by the Communists with Viet Nam, Laos & Cambodia) were to be supervised by commissions composed of India, Poland & Canada. A majority vote of a commission would settle any issue except one which "might lead to a resumption of hostilities." Unanimous vote would be required on such issues, and such cases also would be referred to meetings of the ambassadors of the Geneva Conf.'s 9 participants (Britain, France, U.S., USSR, Red China, Viet Nam, Laos, Cambodia & Viet Minh).

Officers Sign Agreements

The Viet Namese & Laotian agreements were signed at 3:42 a.m. July 21 by Brig. Gen. Henry Deltiel as representative of Gen. Paul Ely, French commander in Indo-China, and by Col. Ta Quang Buu, Viet Minh Vice Defense Minister.

Signing of the Cambodian agree-

Week in 2 Headlines

International

French-Communist truce in Indo-China signed at Geneva Conf.; terms gave Reds control of Hanoi, Haiphong after French evacuation. Geneva Conf. ended with Korean issue unsettled.

Iran rejected Soviet warning against joining Turkey, Pakistan in Mid-East defense bloc.

United States

Cohn quit as McCarthy Subcom. counsel, 21 of 23 other staff members retained; McCarthy resumed hearings on Reds in defense plants; Flanders delayed Senate showdown on motion to censure McCarthy.

House passed bill to deprive subversives of U.S. citizenship; rejected President's public housing plan, postal rate & pay increases.

Severe heat wave gripped Midwest.

ment (by Ta Quang Buu & Cambodian Defense Min. Gen. Nhiek Tiouleng was delayed until noon because of changes made to satisfy Cambodian protests against concentration areas for Communist troops in Cambodia and against limitations on Cambodian military forces. The Cambodian disagreement prevented conclusion of the agreements until after Mendès-France's time limit had expired.⁸

Effects of Armistice

The July 21 armistice agreements confirmed Communist rule over 12 million persons in North Viet Nam. Anti-Communist Indo-Chinese governments retained some 9½ million inhabitants of southern Viet Nam, 4 million Cambodians & 1,400,000 Laotians.

The partition of Viet Nam gave the Reds 77,000 square miles and the Bao Dai Govt. the remaining 50,000 square miles of Indo-China's major state.

But the non-Communist Govt. kept the best route to the interior of Laos —Highway No. 9 which ran from Quangtri on Viet Nam's coastal road to Savannakhet (near the Seno airfield) in central Laos.

Geneva Conf. Ends

The Geneva Conf. closed July 21 with a "final declaration" avoiding specific guarantees of the armistice but committing the conference members, when requested by the international supervisory commission, to study measures "to insure that the agreements on the cessation of hostilities . . . are respected."

Smith, the U.S. representative, did not participate in this declaration. He issued instead a unilateral declaration stating that the U.S. "will refrain from the threat or the use of force to disturb" the armistice agreements. He said that the U.S. "would view any renewal of the aggression in violation of the aforesaid agreements with grave

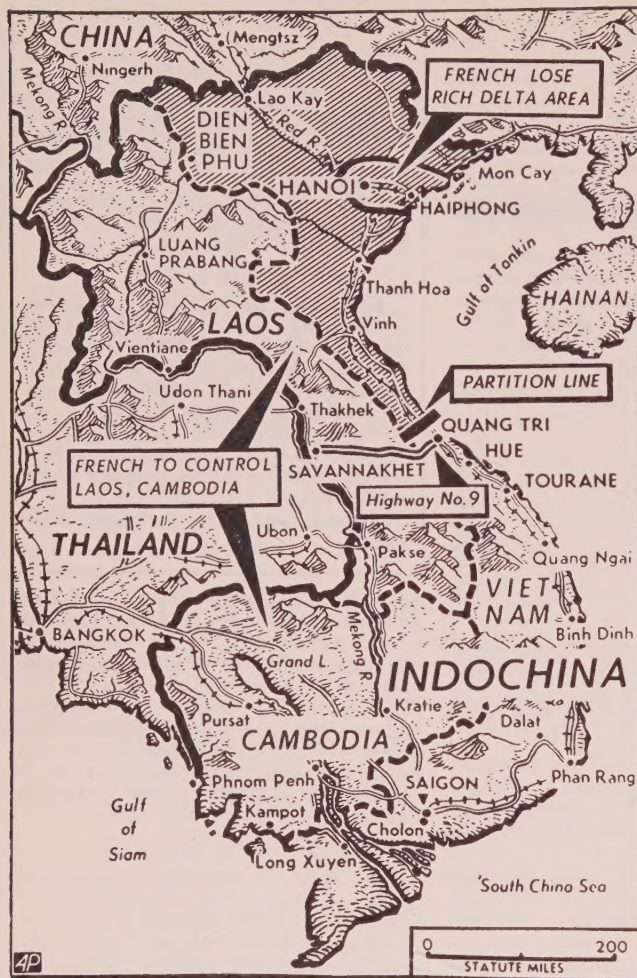
1—see p. 214G2 2—see p. 214D-E1 3—see p. 233D3 4—see p. 233D1 5—see p. 233F1-E2 6—see pp. 233E3-234B1 7—see p. 214A3 8—see p. 241D1 (Consult index by name & subject for other background material)



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Truce Gives Reds All North Viet Nam



Geneva armistice agreements signed July 21 cut Viet Nam in 2 at 17th Parallel with Reds getting northern part (shaded area). French-sponsored non-Communist Govt. kept southern section, including Highway No. 9 from coastal Quang Tri (Quangtri) to Savannakhet in Laos. Laos & Cambodia remained in anti-Communist hands.

concern and as seriously threatening international peace & security."

Commitments Agreed Upon

The conference's final declaration also took note of various commitments among which were:

- Laotian & Cambodian promises to hold secret elections in 1955.

- Truce clauses "prohibiting the introduction into Viet Nam of foreign troops & military personnel . . . [or] arms & munitions."

- Cambodian & Laotian pledges "not to request foreign [military] aid" except for self-defense.

- Viet Nam truce clauses "that no military base at the disposition of a foreign state may be established in the regrouping zones of the 2 parties, the latter having the obligation to see that the zones allotted to them shall not constitute part of any military alliance and shall not be utilized for the resumption of hostilities" or for "aggressive policy."

- Laotian & Cambodian declarations "that they will not join in any agreement with other states if this agreement includes the obligation to participate in a military alliance not in conformity" with the UN Charter's principles and, "so long as their security is not threatened, the obligation to establish on [their] territory . . . the military forces of foreign powers."

- Recognition that the Viet Nam agreement's "essential purpose . . . is to settle military questions with a view to ending hostilities and that the military demarcation line should not . . . be interpreted as [a] political or territorial boundary."

- Agreement to hold Viet Namese general elections in July 1956 "under the supervision of an international commission composed of representatives of the member states of the international supervisory commission"; the 2 sides were to begin consultations on this July 20, 1955.

- Armistice provisions that "allow everyone in Viet Nam to decide freely in which zone he wishes to live."

- Assurances of no reprisals for collaboration in the war.

- France's declaration "that it is ready to withdraw its troops from the territory of Cambodia, Laos & Viet Nam at the request of the Govts. concerned and within a period [to] be fixed by agreement between the parties except in the cases where, by agreement between the 2 parties, a certain number of French troops shall remain at specified points & for a specified time."

- France's pledge to respect "the independence & sovereignty, unity & territorial integrity of Cambodia, Laos & Viet Nam." Undertakings by each conference member to accord the 3 states this same "respect" and "to refrain from any interference in their internal affairs."

Conferees See Tension Eased

Eden, Chou & Molotov said at the

closing session of the conference July 21 that the agreements should help ease international tensions and brighten chances for peace. But whereas Chou & Molotov showed pleasure at the armistice terms, Eden conceded that the agreements "could not in the nature of things give complete satisfaction to everyone."

The agreements were made "to bring about a cease-fire," Eden said. "They are the best that our hands could devise. All will now depend upon the spirit in which [they] are observed & carried out."

Chou said that the achievement of "agreement in principle for the settlement of political questions" in Indo-China gave "fresh hopes" for a Korean settlement.¹

Mendès-France told his nation in a broadcast after the conference closed that the agreements contained "cruel" clauses but that the terms were "the best we can hope for in the present state of things." He insisted that "reason & peace have won."²

Viet Namese Forgn. Min. Tran Van Do protested against Viet Namese partition during the final talks July 20-21, but he pledged that his Govt. would not use force to oppose agreement terms. (He resigned his Cabinet post late July 21.)³

Eisenhower on U.S. Role

Pres. Eisenhower admitted at his news conference July 21 that the truce "agreement contains features which we do not like, but a great deal depends on how they work in practice." He said he was "glad that agreement has been reached . . . to stop the bloodshed."

The President refused to call the settlement appeasement. He said he could not offhand offer a better plan and therefore would not criticize what had been done in Geneva.

Gen. Eisenhower noted that the U.S. was not a "belligerent in this war" and that the nations that fought had "primary responsibility for the settlement." Accordingly, the U.S. "has not itself been party to or bound by the decisions" of the Geneva Conf. "Our role," he said, "has been . . . to try to be helpful where desired and to aid [in obtaining] a just and honorable settlement."

The President called attention to Smith's forthcoming declaration that the U.S. would view further aggression with "grave concern."⁴ He said that the U.S. "is actively pursuing discussions [aimed at] rapid organization of a collective defense in Southeast Asia . . . to prevent further direct or indirect Communist aggression in that general area."⁵

Among views Pres. Eisenhower expressed: The partition of Korea was

1—see p. 197C1 2—p. 233C2 3—p. 227B2
4—p. 241G3 5—pp. 235C3, 215D1

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an unsatisfactory situation, exactly as existed in Germany and apparently would exist in Indo-China. These situations always would cause difficulty & aggravation, but he had no thought of an aggressive move to free Korea. He never had felt that the Communist world wanted any war at this time except through these satellite excursions. He did not believe the Communists deliberately would challenge the free world to a war of exhaustion. So the problem was the loss of great areas through propaganda, deceit, subversion, coup d'état & every means available to a secret, well-financed conspiracy. U.S. freedom lost a little whenever the freedom of a man in Viet Nam or China was taken away. The U.S. could not continue to exist unless it found a concerted, positive plan to keep free nations so tightly bound together that none would give up.⁴

Other Viewpoints

The armistice was hailed by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru in New Delhi July 21 as "one of the outstanding achievements of the postwar era." He called it "a great step forward" which "has to be followed by persistent efforts at further settlements to assure peace for the future."⁵

British Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill, expressing what appeared to be the dominant British view, offered Forgn. Secy. Eden July 21 "sincere congratulations" on "the success which has . . . rewarded your patient, persevering skill at Geneva."

Gen. Paul Ely, French commander in Indo-China, said July 22 that this "anguished peace" was the only acceptable solution although he would not "make believe that a compromise peace is better than a victory."⁶ Gen. René Cogny, ground forces commander in North Viet Nam, mourned in Hanoi July 21 the "many deaths for nothing." (He said he had not received cease-fire orders, did not expect the cease-fire to take effect for 4-6 days. But he said he would "try to avoid losses" and would order no fighting unless the Reds attacked.)

Viet Namee Premier Ngo Dinh Diem and southern Viet Nam's Cao Dai, Binh Xuyen & Hoa Hao politico-religious groups denounced partition of their country. But the Premier pledged July 22 to observe the truce.

Chinese Natl. Forgn. Min. George K. C. Yeh said in Taipeh, Formosa July 21 that the Communists had "achieved another milestone in their plan of world conquest."⁷

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson said July 20 that "perhaps it is the best answer at the moment." But while it might be "militarily defens-

Ho Chi Minh & His Life-Long Rebellion

Ho Chi Minh (He Who Enlightens), 62, a native of Nghe An in North Annam (central Viet Nam) entered the independence movement as teen-ager. Scion of a revolutionary-minded family, Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho's original name) was exiled in 1910, at the age of 18, for independence activities. He worked as a cook's assistant in London and as a photographer's aide in Paris, where he allied himself with a French Socialist group that later joined the Communists. In 1919 Ho presented a Viet Namee petition to Woodrow Wilson at the Versailles Peace Conf. He went to Moscow in 1923 for 2 years' indoctrination, was attached to the Soviet consulate in Boston in 1924, served the Soviet in China & Siam. He founded Indo-China's Communist Party in 1930.¹

The Viet Minh (Independence Front) started as a patriotic, independence movement which won widespread support throughout Indo-China during the World War II Japanese occupation. The original membership was mostly non-Red, but Communists eventually became dominant. Ho, who worked with the U.S. Office of Strategic Services during the war, eventually took control of the Viet Minh. In Aug. 1945, when Japan surrendered, Ho seized power in northern Viet Nam (largely the same territory as that won by the Viet Minh in the July 21, 1954 armistice agreements) as president of the new "Democratic Republic of Viet Nam." U.S. planes participated in ceremonies celebrating the proclamation of his republic, and Ho later appointed Bao Dai as "Supreme Councillor" to the Ho Govt. (Bao Dai, currently Viet Namee Chief of State, abdicated as Emperor of Annam Aug. 28, 1945.)

The French, returning to Indo-China after the war, recognized Ho's republic in an agreement signed Mar. 6, 1946 as "a free state within the Indo-Chinese Fed. & French Union."² But Ho & the French soon clashed in a dispute over control of the rest of Viet Nam.

The civil war started the night of Dec. 19, 1946 when Viet Minh artillery fired on Hanoi.³ The 7½ years since then witnessed a see-saw struggle with neither side able to gain a decisive military victory and with the Viet Minh depending largely on guerrilla tactics. The French, to win support of the non-Communist Indo-Chinese states, yielded to Viet Namee, Laotian & Cambodian demands for more self-rule. The Viet Minh made little headway in Laos & Cambodia, scored its greatest gains in North Viet Nam.

In 1949 the Chinese Communists completed the conquest of their own country and came to the aid of Ho with military supplies & advisers.* This aid was credited with enabling the Viet Minh to make advances which ultimately forced France to terms.

ible," he said, it was nothing "to enthuse about."⁸ U.S. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) charged Jan. 20 that the armistice agreement "represents virtually a surrender of Southeast Asia to the Communists."⁹

The Vatican's *L'Osservatore Romano* expressed pleasure July 21 at the stopping of the "bloodshed" but indicated concern at the fate of Catholics going under the Red regime.

Pre-Truce Fighting

Reports from Hanoi July 20 said that fighting had eased off in apparent anticipation of the armistice. The French made final drives against Red infiltrators west & northeast of Hanoi July 16-19. Some French planes also flew missions against the supply line from Communist China.¹⁰

War's Toll

More than 92,000 French Union & pro-French native troops were killed or still missing in the Indo-Chinese conflict, according to a report from Paris July 20. Total pro-French casualties were estimated at 253,000, including 114,000 wounded, 28,000 prisoners. According to unconfirmed estimates, more than 200,000 Viet Minh troops died in the war.¹¹

'Death March' Reported

A 400-500-mile "death march" of prisoners captured by the Reds at Dienbienphu was described by some of the 200 sick & wounded French

Union PWs exchanged at Samson July 14 & Vietri July 15. French censorship barred publication of estimates of the number that died. The former captives reported that many who survived the march died later of dysentery, malaria, malnutrition & exhaustion in Viet Minh PW camps.¹²

Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai proposed July 20 that all Asian countries "safeguard the collective peace of Asia by assuming obligations mutually & respectively." His proposal was made in Geneva in an interview with British Labor Secy. Morgan Phillips.¹³ . . . Burmese Premier U Nu warned in a Rangoon speech July 19 that chances of world war were increasing because of unabating hostility between the anti-Communist West, especially the U.S., & the Soviet bloc. Declaring his country "completely neutral," U Nu said aggression could be blocked in Southeast Asia by making "the countries of Southeast Asia strong." He urged the West to "give special consideration to the views of the Southeast Asian countries" in defense planning.¹³ . . . Japanese Forgn Min. Katsuo Okazaki said July 22 that Japan's U.S.-imposed Constitution barred his nation from joining a U.S.-proposed Southeast Asian alliance. He foresaw increased Japanese trade with Red China but no export of war materials.¹⁴ . . . U.S. Amb.-to-Natl. China Karl L. Rankin confirmed in Washington

*Natl. China's Chinese News Service reported July 20: Ho Chi Minh conferred with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in Chennankwan on the Kwangsi-Indo-China border July 3-5 and agreed to make regular rice shipments to Red China in return for more arms; a new Communist Chinese artillery regiment composed largely of Manchurians but including more than 100 Japanese entered northern Indo-China from Kwangsi in June. [See pp. 227C2, 145D2]
1—see Vol. VII, p. 14K 2—VI, 77G 3—VI, 404D 4—p. 214F2 5—234D2 6—pp. 233G3-234A1 7—p. 58E1 8—181D3 9—227E3 10—233E3 11—118G1 12—227D1 13—234E2 14—74A2

July 20 that the U.S. & Natl. China had been holding informal discussions on a mutual defense pact.¹ . . . U.S. Governors Dan Thornton (R., Colo.), John Fine (R., Pa.) & Allan Shivers (D., Tex.) recommended to Pres. Eisenhower July 9 an electronic warning system to prevent "future Pearl Harbors" in "the East, Okinawa, Japan, Korea, Guam & other [U.S.] military outposts."²

U.S. House of Reps. voted 381-0 July 15 to back Pres. Eisenhower "in his expressed determination to use all means to prevent" the seating of Red China in the UN.³ . . . AFL Pres. George Meany urged in a New York speech July 19 that the Eisenhower Admin. reject "co-existence with gangsters" and require the Soviets to show good faith by freeing enslaved peoples.⁴

East-West trade developments: U.S. Forgn. Operations Admin. Harold E. Stassen returned to Washington July 18 after a week of meetings in Paris & London on Soviet bloc-free world trade.⁵ . . . A Finnish tanker delivered at Haifa July 19 the first shipment of 100,000 tons of crude oil bought by Israel from the USSR.⁶ . . . A 5-yr. Russian-Finnish trade agreement to begin in 1956 was signed in Moscow July 17 by Finnish Forgn. Min. Urho K. Kekkonen & Soviet Dep. Forgn. Trade Min. Sergei A. Borisov. Russia agreed to pay up to 2.3 billion Finnish marks (\$9.2 million) a year in transferable currencies to liquidate part of Finland's export surplus. (As a result of talks between Kekkonen & Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, the 2 nations also agreed to raise their legations to embassies and undertake joint steps to promote peace & relax world tension.)⁷

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Iran Defies Russia on Pacts

Iran told Russia July 18 that Iran had the right to join any regional alliances that would safeguard Iranian independence & territorial integrity, but denied Soviet charges that it was being drawn into an "aggressive military bloc." Russia had demanded July 8 an explanation of reported talks with the U.S. & other Western nations on possible Iranian entry into the Turkish-Pakistani defense accord. The USSR held that such action would violate the 1927 Soviet-Iranian friendship pact.⁸

U. S. Scores Soviet Arms Policy

The U. S. charged July 20 that Russia had no "serious desire" to negotiate on disarmament and, in fact, had taken "more rigid positions" on arms control than ever before.

The charge was made by Morehead Patterson, special U.S. delegate to the UN Disarmament Comm., as the commission began a new session in

New York. Summing up recent private 5-power arms talks in London, Patterson said the U. S. was ready to discuss any practical disarmament plan but Russia "substituted propaganda slogans for a precise program of comprehensive disarmament" and refused to consider "adequate safeguards to insure observance of Soviet pledges." The West could never relax, he added, while its security depended on "any bare, naked unsafe-guarded pledge" by Russia.⁹

Russia Sets Up Arctic Posts

Establishment of Soviet scientific stations on 2 ice floes near the North Pole was announced July 17 by Tass. The agency reported: the scientists were carried to the floating islands last spring by a "high altitude air expedition"; they were to measure Arctic Ocean depth, study atmospheric conditions & make geological surveys of the seabed; in mid-July one of the floes was at 88 degrees 2 min. latitude north & 151 degrees 40 min. longitude west and the other at 77 degrees 22 min. latitude north & 175 degrees 20 min. longitude east.¹⁰

(7 Canadian & 10 U.S. scientists left Victoria, B. C. July 17 to explore uncharted areas around the Northwest Passage in the Canadian Arctic islands. The expedition was headed by Dr. William Cameron of the U. of British Columbia & Dr. W. K. Lyon of the U. S. electronic laboratory at San Diego, Calif.)

Soviet Cruiser Visits Sweden

Russia paid its first naval goodwill visit to Sweden in 40 years July 16-20 when the heavy cruiser *Admiral Usjakov* & 4 destroyers put in at Stockholm. At the same time a Swedish naval unit visited Leningrad. In an unprecedented relaxation of Soviet security regulations, some 10,000 Swedes were permitted to board the *Usjakov* and Soviet sailors were allowed an unusual amount of unorganized shore leave.¹¹

Czechs Free U. S. Soldiers

7 American soldiers, seized by a Czech border patrol July 4, were freed July 15 at Waidhaus on the West German-Czech border. The U. S. State Dept. said no concessions were made to obtain their release.

The men, all members of a medical unit with the 816th Field Artillery Battalion in West Germany, said July 17 at a news conference in Furth, Ger.: they had been sightseeing near Baernau, Bavaria when about 20 Czech soldiers seized them, they had not been physically harmed but had been questioned frequently on "everything . . . from military subjects to American politics," they were threatened with "a year or so" of imprisonment if they did not talk.

The soldiers: Capt. Jack M. Davis of Raytown, Mo., battalion surgeon; Cpl. John F. Glasson of Oakdale, Calif., Pfc. Jerry W. Griffith of Springfield, O., George Switzer of Milburn, Neb. & Leonard D. Tennis of Alliance, O. and Pvt. Richard J.

Jumper of Booneville, Mo. & Ross F. McGinnis of Greensburg, Pa.¹²

U.S. to Admit Red Clerics

The State Dept. announced July 17 that 11 Protestant churchmen from Hungary & Czechoslovakia would be admitted to the U. S. on restricted visas to attend international church conferences. The State Dept. said July 20 that 10 of the clerics would be allowed to attend the 2d assembly of the World Council of Churches beginning Aug. 15 in Evanston, Ill., the Presbyterian Alliance Conf. in Princeton, N. J. July 27 & the World Lutheran Conf. in Chicago Aug. 12. The other cleric, Bishop Peter of Hungary, was to be admitted only for the Council of Churches meeting.¹³

China to Free 6 Americans

Red China's promise to free 6 U. S. civilians and review the cases of about 59 other Americans held in China was reported July 21 by the U. S. delegation to the Geneva Conf. The U. S., in turn, said that 15 Chinese students detained in the U. S. now were free to leave. The 6 Americans: Alfred P. Pattison, owner of the Pattison-Orient Steamship Co.; Reuben Lenzer (not further identified); Revs. John Baptist Maye of Scranton, Ernest Hotz of Brooklyn, Linus Lombard of Ipswich, Mass. & Lawrence Mullin of Jersey City, all Passionist Order missionaries.

Britons Released

9 British Navy men held by the Chinese Reds since June 1 were returned to Hong Kong July 10. 2 other Britons, Eric R. Pleasants & William E. Piddington, were freed July 3 after 5 years in Soviet labor camps for alleged espionage.¹⁴

Spain Queried on Arms Sale

The U.S. State Dept. said July 19 it had inquired in Madrid about Spanish exports of arms to Egypt & other countries and expressed "concern" that such export might violate terms of the U.S.-Spanish military aid pact. Britain revealed same day it had asked Spain several times to stop sending arms to Egypt. Spanish arms manufacturers were reported July 18 to have contracted for delivery to Egypt of \$3½ million worth of mortars, shells & machine guns. (British Labor MP George Jeger told Commons July 19 that Spain engaged in "extensive" trade with Red countries while declaring itself opposed to such trade.)¹⁵

In Brief

UN Trusteeship Council upheld the U.S.' right to conduct nuclear tests in its Pacific trust territories July 15 by a vote of 9-3 (Russia, India & Syria). The Council earlier rejected Soviet & Indian resolutions for halting the tests.¹⁶ . . . UN Command in Korea warned the Reds July 10 that it had ordered the civil police to "protect themselves by all available means" if again attacked by Red

1—see p. 117G2 2—190F2 3—234C2 4—234A3 5—234E3 6—78G1 7—Vol. XIII, 390A1 8—p. 112G1 9—215G3 10—119G1 11—66B3 12—228C2 13—Vol. XIII, 15K 14—p. 190F3 15—235D1 16—235A3

soldiers. Red troops July 7 fired on a UN civil patrol boat that ran aground in the Han River while patrolling the demilitarized zone.¹ . . . Israeli-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Comm. censured both Israel & Egypt July 16 for 3 truce violations in the Gaza area. Most serious incident occurred July 10 when 6 Egyptians & one Israeli were killed. Truce Org.

Chief Maj. Gen. Vagn Bennike said July 11 it had been impossible to determine which side started the fighting in Jerusalem June 30-July 2 but both Israel & Jordan had broken the truce.² . . . European Defense Community pact was approved by the Italian Chamber of Deputies' Finance Com. July 14 & by the Defense Com. July 16.³

. . . A bill authorizing \$837,369,600 for military construction in the U.S. & abroad was sent to the President after House passage by voice vote July 15.¹¹ . . . The House completed Congressional action July 19 on a bill to create a new commission on governmental use of international communications. . . . A bill to expand the federal-state program of vocational rehabilitation for the physically handicapped to benefit 200,000 persons a year by fiscal 1954 (instead of the present 60,000) was passed by the Senate July 19 & House July 21.¹²

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

Legislation

Anti-Subversive. The House passed and sent to the Senate July 21 a bill (HR7130 & S2637) to strip U.S. citizenship from any person convicted of conspiring to advocate forcible overthrow of the Govt.⁴ . . . The House passed and sent to the President July 19 a bill requiring subversive organizations to register their printing equipment (including such devices as mimeograph machines) with the Justice Dept. . . . In another move aimed at Communists, the House July 21 gave voice approval to a bill that would make "bail jumping" a felony punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment & \$5,000 fine. . . . The Senate Judiciary Com. July 19 approved bills (a) to make peacetime spying punishable by death⁵ and (b) to provide machinery for keeping subversives out of defense plants in national emergency.⁴ The House Judiciary Com. July 15 had shelved the defense-plants bill & a measure to liquidate "Communist-infiltrated" unions & other organizations.⁶

Housing. Pres. Eisenhower's public housing program was rejected by a 234-156 House vote (155 R. & 74 D. vs. 105 D., 50 R. & one ind.) July 20. Shortly thereafter the House gave 358-30 approval to a compromise omnibus housing bill (HR7839).

Rejection of the President's 140,000-unit, 4-yr. program came on a move by Rep. Brent Spence (D., Ky.) to insert the feature in the bill.

The omnibus measure, by extending for one year the current 35,000-unit-a-yr. public housing program, seemed to authorize all the units Eisenhower had requested for this year. Critics, however, said that restrictions would make it impossible to contract for more than a fraction of the 35,000 units. Chief restriction limited the housing to cities that needed it for families displaced by federal slum clearance.

Other provisions of the bill would: (a) curb "windfall" profits disclosed in recent housing scandals [see next page] by limiting builders' profits on federally-aided multi-family projects to 10%; (b) recognize the Fed. Natl. Mortgage Assn. and gradually shift the secondary mortgage market from Govt. to private hands by requiring persons selling mortgages to the agency to reinvest 3% of the proceeds in agency stock; (c) liberalize Govt. mortgage insurance on new homes by requiring down payments of only \$450 for the first \$9,000 (\$250

for each additional \$1,000) and authorizing 30-yr. terms; (d) liberalize to a lesser extent terms on old homes.

The joint conference committee July 15 junked the President's experimental program of low-cost homes (up to \$7,600) at nothing down & 40 years to pay for families displaced by slum clearance.⁷

Postal Rates & Pay. Legislation to raise postal rates by \$233,280,000 a year and simultaneously to give postal employees 5% pay raises & other wage benefits was defeated July 21 when the House failed to muster a 3/4 majority needed to pass it. Actual vote was 228-171 in favor—207 R., 20 D. & one ind. vs. 169 D. and Republicans H. H. Gross (Ia.) & Harold C. Hagen (Minn.). The measure originally went to the House as 2 bills—one for rates, the other for pay—which were combined by the GOP leadership after it was reported that Pres. Eisenhower had threatened to veto the pay bill unless the rates increase were passed. (Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. revealed July 26 that the Justice Dept. was investigating a report by Rep. Joel T. Broyhill [R., Va.] of the House Post Office Com. that a committee member had been offered a \$500 bribe to influence his vote on the postal pay bill.)⁸

Education. The Senate July 19 approved and sent to the President 3 compromise Admin. bills which would: (1) authorize \$1 million for state educational conferences ending with a White House conference in the fall of 1955; (2) authorize contracts for cooperative research in educational problems; (3) provide for a 9-member Natl. Advisory Com. on Education. The conferences were to catalogue educational requirements. (Natl. Educatn. Assn. Pres.-elect Waurine Walker said July 19 that the conferences would delay programs needed immediately. She urged passage of legislation to launch a 2-yr. \$500 million emergency school building program.)⁹

Other Bills. A bill (S3539) to raise reenlistment bonuses of members of the armed forces to a new cumulative limit of \$2,000 instead of \$1,440 was signed by the President July 16.¹⁰ He signed July 19 a bill authorizing 4-star general's rank for 11 World War II lieutenant generals: Leslie J. McNair, Simon B. Buckner Jr. & Alexander M. Patch Jr. (all deceased) and Ben Lear, William H. Simpson, Lucian K. Truscott Jr., Robert L. Eichelberger, Leonard T. Gerow, Robert C. Richardson, Albert C. Wedemeyer & John L. Dewitt (all retired).

Recall on Germany Planned

State Secy. John Foster Dulles told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 16 that Pres. Eisenhower was planning to recall the Senate and possibly the House as well this fall if necessary to grant sovereignty to Germany. The President would issue such a call if both (a) the French Natl. Assembly failed to ratify the European Defense Community treaty before its mid-August adjournment and (b) British & U.S. negotiators agreed on granting West Germany limited sovereignty immediately under the Bonn "peace contract."¹³

MCCARTHY

Cohn Resigns as Counsel

Roy Marcus Cohn, 27, who had been chief counsel to the Senate Permanent Subcom. on Investigations since Feb. 1953, resigned the \$11,700-a-yr. post July 20. His departure had been demanded by the 3 subcommittee Democrats & Sen. Charles E. Potter (R., Mich.). It was said to have been accepted by Republicans Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.) & Karl E. Mundt (S.D.) as a compromise solution to demands for a staff "housecleaning" in the aftermath of the recent McCarthy-Army hearings. Senators on the subcommittee were reported to be exerting pressure for removal also of Army Counsellor John G. Adams—Cohn's opposite number in the Army dispute.

Defended by McCarthy

Subcom. Chrmn. Joseph R. McCarthy accepted Cohn's resignation under protest as a development that "must bring great satisfaction to the Communists & fellow travellers." "The smears & pressures to which he has been subjected make it clear that an effective anti-Communist cannot long survive on the Washington scene," McCarthy said in defense of Cohn. "The American people saw & heard him during the hearings . . . they will resent as deeply as I do the treatment to which he has been subjected."

Cohn said in his letter of resignation that he was quitting due to "lack of unanimity among the (subcommittee) members upon the question of continuing my services." He praised McCarthy's "inspiring leadership" in the "task of exposing Communist in-

1—see p. 182B1 2—p. 228D1 3—p. 145D1 4—p. 121B3 5—p. 236E1 6—p. 229E1 7—p. 191E1 8—pp. 107C2, 4E2 9—pp. 231B1, 55G2 10—pp. 229D1 11—p. 217F1 12—p. 21F2, C3 13—pp. 235D2, 214F1, 213F-G3

filtration in key places" and said he was "certain that the fight against atheistic Communist influence will continue until every vestige of it is driven from our shores."

(Cohn told newsmen in New York that his parents had suffered anguish over the vilification to which he was subjected as subcommittee counsel. He said he would resume private law practice but planned to campaign privately against communism.)

Mundt said of Cohn's resignation: "I don't think he was forced out. He wanted to resign." Potter: Cohn "is a bright young lawyer. He has certainly had a spectacular career, and I wish him well."¹

Confirm 22, Delay on 2

Cohn's resignation & the transfer of Subcom. Asst. Counsel Donald A. Surine to McCarthy's personal staff preceded a subcommittee meeting at which 22 of the other 23 members of the staff were confirmed in their jobs. Among those retained: Staff Dir. Francis P. Carr, who was dropped as a principal to the McCarthy-Army dispute during the hearings, & investigator James M. Juliana, a witness & main McCarthy-Cohn aide in the hearings.

Surine-La Venia Dispute

The resolution indorsing the 22 was passed unanimously after insertion, at Dirksen's suggestion, of a clause postponing "without prejudice" until July 31 a final decision on Thomas W. La Venia, a staff investigator.

Confirmation of Surine & La Venia was said to have been opposed by Potter & the Democrats because the Defense Dept. had reported them not cleared to handle classified documents. The Defense Dept. rejected McCarthy's demand that it tell what information it had against them, the department contending that this would violate confidence.

McCarthy, defending Surine as a victim of "pro-Communist smearing," said he had received a commendatory letter from J. Edgar Hoover June 29, 1949 after 10 years' service with the FBI. McCarthy charged also that one subcommittee Democrat sought to accuse Surine on the basis of an affidavit sworn by a "white slaver . . . from behind prison bars where he sits convicted on evidence Mr. Surine secured against him." (Critics of Surine recalled a J. Edgar Hoover letter dated Apr. 3, 1951, read to a Senate Rules Subcom. in 1951, saying that Surine had been "dropped from the rolls of the FBI" Feb. 8, 1950 due to "his disregard of the bureau's rules & regulations.")²

La Venia, former Secret Service agent, said July 21 he knew nothing that might cause his security clearance to be challenged except that, in 1936, he was connected briefly (as Student Council President of St. John's U. Law School, Brooklyn) with the Amer. Law Students Assn. (McCarthy, in attacking Amb.-at-large

Philip C. Jessup in 1950, cited Jessup's former connection with the ALSA as faculty sponsor & said the ALSA had been called a "Communist front" by the House Com. on Un-American Activities.) La Venia said he attended one ALSA meeting as St. John's representative, walked out in opposition to a resolution favoring a wage minimum for law clerks that "smacked of trade unionism," returned when the measure was dropped & was elected an ALSA vice-president. (This was confirmed by files of the *N. Y. Times* for Dec. 27, 1936.) McCarthy, demanding La Venia's clearance, said he had security clearance while employed by the Office of Price Stabilization in 1952.³

Flanders Softens Motion

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.) announced July 16 that he would not press for Senate action on his motion to oust McCarthy as chairman & member of the Senate Govt. Operations Com. & its Investigations Subcom. Instead, he said, he would demand a Senate vote condemning McCarthy's actions as Investigations Subcom. chairman.

Flanders acted one day after the Senate Republican Policy Com. voted unanimously to oppose the harsher motion. Flanders said he could get more votes for the censure motion because it did not violate the traditional seniority rules of assignment to committees & chairmanships.

Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) fought both motions as certain to cause debate which would delay the legislative program.

Flanders at first had scheduled a vote for July 20. But he announced July 19 that he was postponing the vote until July 30 because (a) he had been asked to do so by Sen. John L. McClellan (Ark.), ranking Democrat of the McCarthy Com., who had to be away for a primary campaign, and (b) he did not want to hold up legislation.

Flanders read in the Senate July 20 a speech, text of which he had made public July 18, in which he likened McCarthy's tactics to Hitler's.⁴

McCarthy Resumes Probes

McCarthy, taking up where he had left off before the McCarthy-Army hearings, reopened public sessions July 19 on alleged Communists in defense plants. McCarthy held the hearings in Washington after Democratic & Republican opposition blocked his plan to have a one-day hearing in Boston July 17.

James W. Glatas, FBI undercover worker, identified Charles Wojchowski as a Communist employed by Allis-Chalmers in Boston. Wojchowski denounced his accuser as a "stool pigeon or paid informant" and was ejected after he refused to be sworn.

William H. Teto of Fitchburg, Mass., who testified that he was unemployed except when a paid witness, told McCarthy that about 25 Communists had worked for the Gen. Electric plant in Fitchburg years ago but were

no longer there. A prospective witness brought from Quincy, Mass. to face charges by Teto was dismissed with an apology when it was discovered that he was the wrong man with a similar name (Lawrence W. Parrish rather than the suspect, Lawrence T. Parrish).

Democratic Sens. Stuart Symington (Mo.) & Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) were the only subcommittee members present July 20 for closed hearings on alleged Communists in Boston-area plants.⁵

HOUSING PROBE

'Windfall' Profits Aired

The Senate Banking Com. heard testimony in Washington July 15 by William J. Levitt, one of the builders of huge Levittown housing developments on Long Island & in Pennsylvania, that the Beth-Page Realty Co. obtained nearly \$30 million in Govt.-insured loans for 4,028 of 10,000 homes in the Long Island project but spent only \$24,160,000 on construction. He said the difference was treated as a capital gain after Beth-Page stock was sold in Dec. 1949 to a Philadelphia charitable organization (Junto, Inc.). Levitt refused to concede to Com. Chrmn. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) that the \$5 million difference was a "windfall" profit because it was not retained by the builder of the property.

Sidney Sarner of Tenaflly, N. J., who had refused under the 5th Amend. to testify July 12, said he had balked only because the committee was treating him "abusively, disrespectfully" & "unfairly." He told newsmen July 13 that his firm risked \$650,000 on the Linwood Park apartments at Ft. Lee, N. J., borrowed \$8,875,000 under the FHA plan, finished the project for \$2,500,000 less than that and should not be "stigmatized as a crook because of good luck & good business sense."

Andrew Nicoll, a Bergen Co. (N.J.) prosecutor's investigator, told the committee July 14 that 2 firms operated schools where home repair salesmen were "trained & schooled" in ways to defraud home owners. Bertram Bonner, Richmond, Va. apartment builder, defended windfall profits before the committee July 16. He said builders had responded to urgent appeals for housing. Testimony was heard July 16 that a British group including realtor Sir Godfrey Mitchell & builder Francis Taylor Jr. cleared \$322,000 on a loan to build a Bayside, N. Y. apartment project.⁶

(The FHA July 15 discharged Burton C. Bovard, its general counsel, who had refused to resign.⁷ Daniel B. Maher, attorney for ex-FHA Asst. Comm. Clyde L. Powell, petitioned Congress July 14 for "redress of grievances." He charged that a purported account of Powell's "criminal" history placed in the Senate Banking Com.'s records was a combination of exaggerations & falsifications.)⁸

1—see pp. 207D2, 208F2, 185A2, 165F1 2—pp. 217D3, 148C3, G3 3—p. 217D3 4—p. 207F3 5—p. 192B-F3 6—p. 218A1 7—p. 218B1 8—p. 218E1

LABOR STATISTICS

(Figures from Commerce & Labor Depts.)

	June	May	
Civilian labor force	65,445,000	64,425,000	
Employed	62,098,000	61,119,000	
Farming	7,628,000	6,822,000	
Manufacturing	15,829,000	15,835,000	
Unemployed	3,347,000	3,305,000	
	June	May	June 1953
Avg. weekly mfg. pay	\$71.68	\$70.74	\$72.04
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.	39.6	39.3	40.7

Small Business Admin. reported July 18 that it had approved at least 524 business loans totaling \$30,896,262 since it began to receive applications in October.¹ . . . **Jet transport plane** Boeing 707 (10 engines, 95 tons, 130-ft. wingspan, 128-ft. body), first jet-powered transport built in the U.S., was tested July 15 at Seattle. A prototype of the new de Havilland Comet III, a jet airliner designed for transatlantic service, was tested July 19 at Hatfield, Eng.² . . . **Western Union** raised its rates on interstate services by an average of 11% with FCC permission July 15.³ . . . **Burlington Mills'** acquisition of controlling interest in Goodall-Sanford, Inc. was announced July 22. . . . **Black-market currency** circulation in the world this year was estimated July 15 by Franz Pick, publisher of *Black Market Yearbook*, at \$6 billion as against \$13 billion in 1953. He ascribed the decline to improved economic conditions in most nations.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Television. RCA announced July 18 the development of a 21-in. color TV tube to be priced at \$175. CBS-Hytron had announced a 19-in. tube at the same price July 9. Admiral announced July 15 it would begin production of a 21-in. tube late this year.⁴ . . . **CFCM-TV**, Quebec City's first TV station, began broadcasting July 16. . . . **Trendex ratings** July 15 of leading network programs the first week of July: 1—*Arthur Godfrey's Talent Scouts*; 2—*Public Defender*; 3—*Godfrey & His Friends*; 4—*What's My Line*; 5—*Toast of the Town*; 6—*This Is Your Life*; 7—*Dragnet*; 8—*Our Miss Brooks*; 9—*Masquerade Party*.⁵

Cancer is attributed to viruses by many Soviet scientists and they have

NEW BOOKS

The Drive Toward Reason. By Lyman Bryson. Overcoming despair in our civilization. Published July 14. (Harper, 148 pp., \$2.50)†

The Fall of a Titan. By Igor Gouzenko (age 35, self-exiled ex-Soviet Embassy code clerk who exposed wartime Soviet spy ring in Canada). Story of unprincipled young Bolshevik in USSR of 1930s & his mission to corrupt a celebrated humanitarian writer. BOMC mid-summer choice. July 19. (Norton, 639 pp., \$4.50* (See p. 4G3)

Future Indefinite. By Noel Coward. Playwright's war years. July 15. (Doubleday, 352 pp., \$4.50)†

An Innocent on Everest. By Ralph Izzard. How London Daily Mail reporter covered Hunt-Hillary-Tensing expedition up Mt. Everest despite handicap of its exclusive news arrangement with London Times. July 21. (Dutton, 319 pp., \$3.75)†

Rapture in My Rags. By Phyllis Hastings. A scarecrow "comes to life" in form of fugitive who dons its costume. (Dutton, 222 pp., \$3)*

He Went for a Walk. By Dorothy Evelyn Smith. Child's life in wartime Britain. July 20. (Dutton, 256 pp., \$3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction 1—see p. 36D2 2—96D2 3—102D3 4—Vol. XIII, 430F3 5—p. 131E2 6—230B3 7—123E2 8—239G2 9—Vol. XIII, 371G1 10—XIII, 6M

found no evidence that lung cancer is caused by cigarettes made of tobacco grown in Soviet Georgia, the Soviet delegation to the 6th Intl. Cancer Congress reported July 21 in São Paulo, Brazil.⁶ . . . **Intl. Documentary Film Festival** in Venice awarded its Grand Prix July 18 to the Australian production *Beyond the Horizon*.⁷

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Council of Learned Societies, representing 25 specialized groups interested in the study of humanities, arts & politics, branded as "fantasy" July 21 any suggestion that it was "engaged in some kind of conspiracy with the foundations." The Council told the Reece Special House Com. to Investigate Tax Exempt Foundations that none of its board members "is now or has ever been a Communist." It added that none of its constituent societies had been cited by the Atty. Gen. "or in any way designated as a subversive organization." . . . **League for Industrial Democracy** wrote Rep. B. Carroll Reece July 15 a protest against his committee's "thoroughly unfair & un-American" failure to give it a public hearing. The LID denied a charge made before the committee by Ken Earl of Moses Lake, Wash. that it had propagandized socialistic political causes while tax exempt as an educational foundation.⁸

House Labor Com. July 18 named a 7-man special subcommittee "to work out a realistic plan" of federal grants for school construction. (Federal grants for school construction currently were limited to areas where schools were overcrowded because of federal activities.) Rep. Carroll D. Kearns (R., Pa.) was named subcommittee chairman. . . . **U.S. Steel Foundation, Inc.** announced July 15 in New York its first aid-to-education project. A \$700,000 expenditure was planned for this year with ½ allotted to current college & university building & endowment programs, \$100,000 to the capital program of 31 U.S. Negro colleges in 12 states & \$15,000 to their 1954 operating deficit, \$50,000 for operating expenses of 80 medical schools in 38 states included in the Natl. Fund for Med. Educatn., and 10 2-year graduate study fellowships (\$3,000 to \$3,600 each) to 40 professional schools & universities. . . . **Marie Dionne**, 20, returned to her Calander, Ont. home July 18. She said poor health & homesickness forced her to leave the Quebec City convent of the Servants of the Most Holy Sacrament where she became a novice May 24.⁹

OBITUARIES

Dr. John Alexander, 63, developer of lung surgical techniques, U. of Mich. prof.; July 16 in Ann Arbor.

Jacinto Benavente y Martinez, 87, Spanish playwright (*Bonds of Interest*, *The Abhorred*, *Bronze Husband*), Nobel Literature Prize winner in 1922; July 14 in Madrid.

Dr. Jacques E. Brandenberger, 81,

Swiss inventor of Cellophane; July 13 in Zurich.

Paul W. Chapman, 73, retired N.Y. investment broker, pres. U.S. Lines 1929-31; July 16, Norwalk, Conn.

Roger Ducasse, 81, French composer (opera *Cantegril* and other works); July 20 in Bordeaux.

Lord Grantley, Baron of Markenfield, 62, British film producer & exec.; July 17 in London.

Dr. Harold L. Hunt, 72, surgeon, author, ex-pres. Amer. Medical Editors & Authors Assn.; July 16, N.Y.

Josef Israels 2d, 45, author (*The Sea*, *Rebecca the Wise*), Austrian correspondent for INS & NBC 1950-54, ex-public relations counsel for Ethiopian Govt.; July 16 in New York.

George (Machine Gun) Kelly, serving life term for 1933 kidnapping of Okla. City oil man Chas. F. Urschel; July 18, his 59th birthday, in Leavenworth (Kans.) Fed. Prison of heart attack. He was credited with coining name "G-Men" for FBI agents.

Robert Molesworth Kindersley, First Baron of West Hoathley, 82, pres. 1920-46 of British Natl. Savings Com. which raised almost \$2 billion for Britain's defense by end of 1940; July 20 in East Grinstead, Eng.

Ferdinand W. Lafrentz, 95, Amer. Surety chrmn.; July 15, Brooklyn.

Sir John D. Laurie, 81, London Lord Mayor 1941-42; July 20, London.

Joseph J. Lerner, 67, Lerner Stores chrmn.; July 18, N.Y. (cancer).

Dr. Anna L. Lingelbach, 81, educator, women's rights crusader; July 15 in Philadelphia.

Bernard K. Marcus, 63, Bank of U.S. pres. 1927-30 who, after it failed, served 23-mo. jail term for misapplication of funds (later pardoned); clothing mfr.; July 17 in Hunter, N.Y.

Arthur Edson Blair Moody, 52, U.S. Senator (D., Mich.) 1951-53 (filled unexpired term of late Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg), *Detroit News* Washington & war correspondent 1933-51, radio-TV commentator (*Meet Your Congress*), publisher of weekly newspapers in Livonia & Plymouth, Mich., leader of civil rights & party loyalty oath fights in 1952 Dem. natl. convention, candidate for Dem. nomination for Senate in Michigan's August primary; July 20 in Ann Arbor, Mich. apparently of heart condition induced by virus pneumonia.¹⁰

W. L. Moody Jr., 89, little-known multi-millionaire, head of company controlling cotton, insurance, banking, hotel, ranch, railroad, newspaper & oil interests valued at \$400 million; July 21 in Galveston, Tex.

Luigi Morelli, 58, Italian Free (non-Communist) Confed. of Labor secy-gen., Christian Dem. member of Chamber of Deputies; July 18 in auto accident in Ferrara, Italy.

Rodney D. Morgan, 85, gravure & collotype printing pioneer; July 17 in Mineola, N.Y.

Hermes Niel, 66, composer of Nazi war songs (*We Sailed Against England*, *We're Marching Into France*); death in Bonn announced July 1.

Hollister Noble, 53, novelist (*Woman With a Sword, One Way to Eldorado*), screen writer; found dead of gunshot wound July 20 at home in Sherman Oaks, Calif. (listed by police as suicide).

Sir Ernest W. Petter, 81, designer & builder of Britain's first internal combustion motor car in 1895-96; July 18 in New Milton, Eng.

Peter T. Pirsch, 88, inventor & mfr. of fire-fighting equipment, developer of first mechanized fire engine; July 14, Kenosha, Wis.

Rev. Edwin A. R. Rumball-Petre, 73, Congregational minister, expert on rare bibles; July 18, Los Angeles.

Dr. Luther W. Stainaker, 61, Drake U. liberal arts dean; July 12 when hit by car in San Rafael, Calif.

Dr. Louise Stanley, 71, first chief Agri. Dept. Bureau of Human Nutrition (1923-43); July 15, Washington.

Thomas Smith Tait, 72, British architect; July 18, Aberfeldy, Scot.

J. Frank White, 87, Natl. Bank of Washn. bd. chrmn.; July 19, Washn.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto Racing. 270-mi. British Grand Prix in Silverstone, Eng. July 17: won by Froilan Gonzales of Argentina in an Italian Ferrari in 2 hr. 56 min. 14 sec. (avg. speed: 86.69 mph).¹

Boxing. Cuban heavyweight Nino Valdes defeated Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson of Far Rockaway, N.Y. by a technical knockout July 14 in New York City. Referee Al Berl stopped the fight in the 2d round after Jackson had been downed 3 times.²

Golf. \$25,000 Manakiki open in Willoughby, O.: won July 18 by Julius Boros, 34, of Southern Pines, N.C. on first hole of sudden-death playoff with George Fazio of Pine Valley, N.J. Boros won \$5,000.³ . . . U.S. public links title in Dallas: won July 17 by Gene Andrews, 40, of Pacific Palisades, Calif.⁴ . . . Canadian open in Vancouver, B.C.: won July 17 by Pat Fletcher of Saskatoon, Sask., for \$3,200.⁵

Horse Racing. \$161,300 Arlington Classic in Chicago July 17: won by Joseph Gavegnano's Errard King, a 12-1 shot, Sammy Boulmetis up, for \$104,475. . . \$137,100 Hollywood Gold Cup in Inglewood Calif. July 17: won by Mrs. Gordon Guiberson's Correspondent, Johnny Longden up, for \$100,000. . . £27,650 (\$77,420) King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes (England's richest race) at Ascot July 17: won by Queen Elizabeth's Aureole, Eph Smith up, for £23,502 (\$65,805). . . \$35,000 Roosevelt 1½-mi. trot in Westbury, N.Y. July 15: won by Pat Tuccio's Katie Key, driven by Clint Hodgins, for \$17,500.⁶

Sculls. U.S. singles title in Worcester, Mass. July 18: retained by John B. Kelly Jr. of Philadelphia.

Tennis. U.S. clay courts finals in Chicago July 18: *men's singles*—Ber-

nard Bartzen, 26, of San Angelo, Tex., 6-2, 4-6, 6-0, 6-2 over Tony Trabert of Cincinnati; *women's singles*—Maureen Connolly of San Diego, Calif., 6-3, 6-1 over Doris Hart of Coral Gables, Fla.; *men's doubles*—Trabert & Vic Seixas of Phila., 6-3, 11-9, 6-2 over Bartzen & Art Larsen of San Leandro, Calif.⁷

(Miss Connolly's right leg was broken July 20 when she was crushed against a truck while riding her horse in San Diego. Doctors said she would be unable to defend her singles title in the U.S. championships at Forest Hills, N.Y., starting Aug. 28.)

Yachting. 235-mi. Port Huron-to-Mackinac Is. (Mich.) race: won July 19 by *Escapade*, owned by W. W. Anderson of Detroit, in 27 hr. 55 min.

Baseball

Terry Moore, 42, Phillies scout & ex-St. Louis Cardinal centerfielder & coach, replaced Steve O'Neill as manager of 3d-place NL Philadelphia July 15.⁸ . . . Cardinal Mgr. Eddie Stanky was fined \$100 & suspended for 5 days July 20 by NL Pres. Warren Giles for his conduct July 18 during a Card-Phils game in St. Louis marked by a free-for-all involving most of the players of both teams. Stanky &

Moore traded punches in the mêlée. Cardinal catcher Sal Yvars was suspended for 3 days & Phil first baseman Earl Torgeson for 2. (Stanky issued a public apology July 20 for his actions.) Moore was not penalized. The game was forfeited, 9-0, to Philadelphia on grounds that Stanky stalled to prevent its completion before a Sunday curfew.

Milwaukee (NL) bought pitcher Dave Koslo, 34, from its Toledo farm club July 19. Koslo had signed with Toledo June 17 after his release by Baltimore.⁹ . . . N.Y. Yankees (AL) signed Ray & Roy Mantle of Commerce, Okla., 18-year-old twin brothers of Yankee outfielder Mickey Mantle, July 17. They were assigned to McAlester (Okla.) of the Class D Sooner League.

Francis X. (Frank) Reagan, backfield coach of the NFL Philadelphia Eagles, was named head football coach at Villanova U. July 14 to succeed Art Raimo who quit to become assistant coach at Yale. . . . Jim Skinner, 37, replaced Tommy Ivan as coach of the champion Detroit Red Wings of the Natl. Hockey League July 21. Ivan quit the Detroit club July 8 to become general manager of the Chicago Black Hawks.

MISCELLANEOUS

Midwestern Heat Wave

Excessively hot weather over a 2-week period during which official temperatures ranged daily to 100-115° in many localities was blamed for 254 deaths in midwestern & southwestern states by July 20. Heavy loss of livestock & poultry expiring from the heat and drought damage to crops also were reported in the "farm belt" region. Gov. Phil M. Donnelly declared Missouri, one of the states most affected by the heat wave, a drought area July 20 & asked for federal disaster relief.

Disasters & Accidents

Colombian officials reported July 17 that at least 140 persons were killed by landslides in the Andes near Medellin July 12. . . . Ronald V. Ecclestone, 31, pioneer RAF supersonic flier, & 3 crewmen died when a prototype Handley Page Victor jet bomber (speed rated at 700 mph.) crashed in Bedfordshire, Eng. July 14. . . . 12 children were drowned July 13 when they overloaded & capsized a pleasure boat in Lake of Two Mountains near Montreal. . . . 11 persons burned to death July 16 when a series of explosions demolished the Kent Mfg. Co. fireworks plant at Chestertown, Md. . . . 7 persons were killed when 2 autos collided head-on near Mt. Holly, N.J. July 17.

Crime News

Dr. Kenneth B. Small, 31, Detroit dentist, was acquitted July 17 after a trial in Allegan, Mich. for murder in the slaying in Douglas, Mich. May 29

of New York industrialist Jules M. Lack, 45, his wife's suitor. Small pleaded temporary insanity. . . . The suffocated body of Dorothy Poore, 18, of Clinton, Ind., was found hidden July 18 in a dresser drawer in the Claypool hotel in Indianapolis. . . . Pauline Parker, 16, was held for trial in Christchurch, N.Z. July 16 for the fatal bludgeoning June 22 of her mother, Mrs. Honora Mary Parker. Charged as an accomplice: Juliet Hulme, 16, daughter of Dr. J. R. Hulme, wartime British director of naval operational research. . . . Judith Ann Roberts, 7, daughter of attorney-labor leader James Roberts of Baltimore, was abducted from her grandparents' home and raped & killed in Miami July 7.

The Florida Supreme Court July 20 reversed the conviction & death sentence of Ruby McCollum, a Negro woman, for the fatal shooting of Dr. C. Leroy Adams in his Tallahassee office Aug. 3, 1952. . . . A Rubens miniature painting stolen from the M. H. DeYoung Meml. Museum in San Francisco July 17 was found July 19 in the home there of Lloyd C. Galloway, 26, an unemployed teamster. . . . Edward G. Robinson Jr., 21, son of the actor, was arrested July 20 in Hollywood on 2 counts of armed robbery. Police said 2 taxi drivers had identified him as the man who held them up.

Married: Comedian Groucho Marx, 58, & Eden Hartford, 24; July 17 in Sun Valley, Ida. (his 3d). . . . Mrs. Estelle Auguste, 43, widow of banker Harmon Spencer Auguste, & Dr. Warner Teufel, 34, Swiss dentist; July 18 in West Palm Beach, Fla.¹⁰

1—see p. 230C3 2—p. 144F2 3—p. 169G2
4—Vol. XIII, 244C3 5—Vol. XIII, 236B2 6—
p. 240A2 7—p. 240B2; XIII, 244D3 8—Vol.
XII, 408D 9—p. 124B1 10—Vol. XIII, 416F3